ONE VACANCY IN THE JURY. ALL THE SEATS FILLED TWICF, HOWEVER. GETTING IN THE PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES SEY

REAL DAYS' WORK YET, PERHAPS, The twelve seats reserved for jurors in Recorder Emyth's court-room were filled yesterday afternoon at I o'clock for the first time since the lawyers began on I o'cleck for the first time since the lawyers began on Monday morning to find jurors willing to try Arthur J. McQuada without being influenced by opinions which they had formed. The jury-box did not remain filled long, but even the amount of progress indicated by securing twelve men was welcomed as indicating a possibility of curing a jury within a few days. The round mestioning as to opinions and acquaintances was broken by few incidents that appased the attention of the small number of persons in the court-room. Even Lawson N. er, to whom every mention of the wickedness company which did get Broadway when Mr. Fuller ently uninteresting to induce him to ender the seat which he usually occupies. The ex-Alder sender the seat which he usually occupies. The ex-Alder sen who have been in attendance at many of the session as spectators were absent from the court-room yesterday jurymen were secured who, if they are not poorly challenged, will apparently make excellen

The ten provisional jurers secured on Monday and Tuesday were promptly in their seats. Recorder Smyth at the opening of court said that he had decided to allow defendant's lawyers to enter a formal challenge against Juror Malcoim Campbell, so as to afford a basis for the objection which General Tracy had made to the ecision that this juror was competent.

One or two persons were examined and rejected be-cause they would be influenced by their opinions and one or two more were excused under a section of the Consoli-dation Act, which the Recorder used to keep out persons who are not of fair understanding and good judgment Then Ansel Weinberg, an importer of laces at No. 70 Greenest, obtained the eleventh place in the jary-box He had an opinion, but was willing to lay it aside if he ntered the jury-box. He answered Coionel Fellows' with sufficient intelligence, but when General cy put a series of metaphy sical questions the witness became confused and answered somewhat at random. He had told Colonel Fellows that he could render an impar-tial verdict, yet he said to General Tracy that he might be more or less influenced by his opinion. Colonel Fel-

be more or less influenced by the second restained to the assault and asked:

You could render an inpartial verdictor the evidence alone

Yes, sir.

General Tracy—Then you would call a verdict which was more or less influenced by your present opinion an impartial

General Tracy. Then you would call a verile' while more or less influenced by your present opinion an impartial reddict, would you't A.—Yes, sli.

Colonel Fellows.—Be you mean that I A.—I mean that I would consider the evidence aloae. I don't understand has questions—they are all alike to me.

Colonel Fellows and Recorder Smyth asked a few more questions—they are all alike to me.

Henry Nachgen was almost too impartial. He did not oven know what an equinon was when Colonel Fellows asked him for the definition. He knew little about the case against the defendant. "All I know about it," he sail, "is that he took some money. That's all I heard." When asked another question he said: "My opinion is doubtful; I couldn't find bim guilty or not guilty at present." He was excused under a convenient section of the code.

George H. Goodhart knew Henry L. Sayles and was als burdened with an opinion. John H. Cabill, who wen briskly up to the witness-stand, claimed his exemption as a practising lawyer. The Recorder advises him to have his name taken from the larry list Louis C. Waehining, who drew from the Recorder the praise of being a man of unusual intelligence, has knowledge of a juro's duties. When asked whether he could eater that jery-tox, lay aside my opinion and demy duty as a citizen sud a juror by rendering a verifict on the evidence alone." Mr. Newcombe's cross-examination feed the juror to say that he had a prejudice which might accompany bim luto the jury-box, but he reiterated his former opinion that he could be imparital, and he took the weith seat.

The percentions challenging the property and the cook the Took preparent of the seat.

accompany bim into the jury-box, but he reiterated his former opinion that he could be impartial, and he took the twelfth seat.

The percurptory challenging then began. At the request of the prosecution Joseph Mitchell left the jury-box. He had given his business as that of a real estate dealer in Harlem. Neither the prosecution nor defence had been greatly impressed by his qualifications as a juror. Russell W. Benedict, the bookkeeper for the Manhattan Railway News and Advertising Company, was for a time the most promising candidate for the second place. He was sure that he could hay saide his opinion and decide on the evidence. Mr. Nicoll, who was examining him, was just about to sit down when the Recorder reminded him of the "informers' question!" So Mr. Nicoll said: "The prosecution expect to call witnesses who were members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 and who have turned State's evidence. Would you give such testimony the weight to which it was entitled!" Mr. Benedict, who up to that time had been as calm as an elderly gentleman should be, said with great emphasis: "I would not give such testimony any weight."

Q. Net even that allowed by law! A.—Ne, I would not

Mr. Nicoli-I submit the challenge.
Mr. Nicoli-I submit the challenge.
Mr. Nicocombe-Let us see. Suppose the court were to in
truct you that certain weight was given to such testimony
A.-II makes no difference. I should decline to act on the

Mr. Benedict was excused.

After sheriff Grant and representatives of the offices of the County Clerk and Commissioner of Jurers had drawn fifty jurors for to-day's examination, men with opinions respended in procession and were excused. The second place was unaily alled by Bayard Woodraff, a builder of So. 211 West Fifty-third.st.

The prosecution then excused the young butcher, Krieger, and the third place was made vacant. It was filled after a time by Louis M. Simson, an importer of laces living at No. 114 East. Seventy-second-st. Frederick Wagner, a coal dealer of East Thirteenth-st, took the place of Alexander S. Wethberg, the Bowery longing-house keeper, who was excused by the prosecution. The jury-box was thus again filled, but Joseph Hanauer, who has occupied the eleventh seat, announced that his home had been injured by fire on who has occupied the eleventh seat, announced that his home had been injured by fire on the flower of the fire on the flower of the flower of

AN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Commissioner Cole presented a resolution to the Board of Education asking the Board of Estimate for an adof Lencation asking to be seen as the following the ditional appropriation of \$10,000 for an intermediate school for girls. The object of this school would be to afford the girls who are graduated from the grammar shoots an opportunity to continue their studies. At present owing to the high percentage required for admis-sion to the Normal College, more than 400 students are debarred from admission every year. The examination is required by the crowded condition of the college; the intermediate school will give room to those who are shut out of the college. The subject went over to the next meeting.

meeting.

The Board confirmed the appointment of the following achool trustees: John Vause, Dudley G. Gautier, George E. Hoe, Henry Allen, David McClure, Jereniah Fitzpatrick, J. George Flammer, Hugh Cassidy, James R. Cuming, William Hogg, Joseph J. Marrin, John Melntyre, Samuel A. Brown, Henry Hein, Frederick Wimmer, Samuel W. Wiley, Peter Kraeger, Thomas Garry, William Brandon, Charles A. Benedict, Frank A. Spencer, Patrick J. McCue, John Whalen, and William Wainman. MANY STORES COMBINED UNDER ONE ROOF.

Another of New York's leading dry-goods houses has fol-lowed the plan of extending its trade into other channels and congregating under one roof a number of different stores, each ete in its own line. The success which has attended the of the firm of John Daniell & Son, No. 758 Broadway

complete in its own line. The success which has attended the career of the firm of John Daulell & Son, No. 759 Broadway, has led them year by year to enharge their premises until now they till seven large stores, three in Broadway, two in Eighthets and two in Kinth-st. These all communicate with each other in the rear, forming a commodenes and well-arranged catabilishment for the attractive display which it contains. The departments include dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, cloaks and wraps, youthis ready made electhing, pictures, stationery, periumery, men's fernishings, eliverware, outliery and jeweiry, lamps and broz-a-brac, the whole forming a beaux through which it is a pleasure to wander and in which it is economy to buy.

The drees goods camprise, in addition to a large stock of fine staple goods, all the fashionable and newly arrived combination dreas materials, consisting of Mikado-striped velvets, Pernain bayaderea, and plate and facey plash stripes of every shade. In the colored silks there are some unusually hand-gouse beared eather findames in all colors and exquisite velvet broches on astin backgrounds, sulfiable for evening wear. Paris robes are a specialty of this house, and the opportunity afforded for a wide choice of pattern and shade is anyerior. The black sit ks and satins are excellent. The same is true of the black beafed brocades and velvets with plush stripes and panels. The gimps and passementeries are unusually fine, and the jet cloak ornaments and panels are the best of their kind. Some beaution post not dranetry, intended for evening wear, is shown, selling at \$18.75 per yand. Pearl fringes are made from the same material in white and heliotrope. The colored and irrategonic passementeries is an also well worth arrival oramination. Fur and feather triumings, buttons and lancy buckles, and an insucence stook of ribbons have one store devated to themselves. The millinery department contains fine channels and a color of ribbons have one store devated to themselves. The millinery de

EARD WORK FOR IRELAND TO BE RESUMED.

In view of the serious condition of affairs in Ireland, and the threat by the Government that the oid policy of the late Chief Secretary Forater will be introduced, namely that of imprisoning people without trial and suppressing public meetings where the police think they ought to be suppressed, preparations are being mate by all the Irish or, anisatians here to collect money and could it to Ireland. This resolve has been decided on by the National League organization in particular, in view of the urgent appeal issued yesteruay by the National president of the League, John Fringerald. In the Spinnes or many or the more prominent members or the fioff mail House committee, of which League Kelly is custiman, that organization will size recent the work to colecting honey. In the beginning of this year this committee raised \$150,000 in a new montae, of which more than \$50,000 is still on head to be forwarded to Ireland when the need shall because urgent. The opinions expressed by harding irrish Americans with whom a Transitist represent year-sade by harding irrish Americans in the probability the last right which will have to be made for liberty in Ireland.

Hobert F. Wassin, us of the editors of The Freenessys J. strait. RARD WORK FOR IRELAND TO BE RESUMED.

cth whom a Tribunk reporter talked last even be made in in probaby the hast hight which will have to be made rely in reduct.

If I. Wansho, so the editors of The Free last Auralians, and the condition of the Brain people, and missing to write the condition of the Brain people, and missing to write the condition of the Brain people, and the Frain in the condition of the Brain people, and the Frain in the Auralian Condition of the Brain people, and the Frain in the condition of the Brain people, and the Brain in the Condition of the Order of the II and the Condition of the Order of the II and the II are the II are the Condition of Dillon. The condition of the Order of the II are the III are III are II are III are II are III are II

RAILEOAD INTERESTS. BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S POOL STATUS. MICABLE SETTLEMENT BY THE TRUNK LINE PRES

The meeting of the trunk line presidents yesterlay was harmonious and while resulting in no new-legislaion of jublic interest, developed a spirit of-eo open tion that railroad men think promises well for the regression of the pools. The Pennsylvania was central by President Depew, and the Erie by President dent King, with their chief lieutenants. General Manager Hickson represented the Grand Trunk, Vice-President Spencer the Paltimore and Ohio, and eral Manager Laying the West Shore Railroad. general situation was discussed, satisfaction was ex re-sed at the progress made in the Western pools

and assurances were exchanged that everything would be done to secure the maintenance of rates. Action was taken on some minor routine matters. pretation of the presidents' agreement as affecting oretation of the presidents' agreement as affecting the status of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the east-bound trank line freight pool. When the Pean sylvania threw the Laltimore road off its tracks in New-York the question arose on the settlement of Ohio in the east-bound pool. Commissioner Fink considered under the contract that the company had tot forfeitel its share of traffic, but that a readjust most of percentages might be called for because of the changed facilities of the company in reaching this city. Mr. Roberts desired some explanations on this point before assenting to any settlement of balances. The re ult of yesterday's meeting was that Mr. Pink's view of the status of the Baltimore and Ohlo was accepted by the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Roberts in accepting this interpretation of the contract waived the question of readjusting percentages. This cetablishes Mr. Garrett's road as a member of the cast-bound pool, and settlements will proceed under the old percentages. The result of the conference was generally taken by railroad men as confirmatory of the recent reports of a lessening of the boatile relations between the two principal Southern trunk lines.

THE HEARING BEFORE MASTER DALLAS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (\*pecial).—There was another nearing to-day before Master Dallas to adjust the differ ences between the Jersey Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies. Mr. Dallas called at ensue unless the line of argument should be determined. If the adjustment were to be made on the basis that the lease was valid the testimony and argument would be on one line, but if it were to be made on the basis that the ease was void another course would have to be taken. He would not put himself in the position of deciding th question voluntarily because his superiors might disagree with him and the whole work would have to be done over Therefore the counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading the Jersey Central and the receivers agreed upon the fo lowing question to bring the matter properly Master and to make it a matter of record, agreeing also a the same time that the counsel taking exception to the

the same time that the counsel taking exception to the Master's decision should appeal to the Court that the Master's ruling might either be affirmed or set aside so as to avoid any further complication on this issue:

In view of the reply just submitted by Mr. beforest to the position taken in beal if of the Phileseiphia and Reading out any, that the account new to be taken should be faken upon the theory that the lease was void, the Masier was requested to determine at this stage on which of the two methods any gested the account should be taken so that testimony may be to that elect and unther processings may be directed to such a course as the Masier nay hold to be the correct one.

This section accordant vital point and Master Dullas was This raised another vital point and Master Dallas wa of the opinion that he should have the enlightenment of

of the opinion that he would have the arguments of coursel on this question and briefs. Francis I. Gowen opened on behalf of the Philadelphia and Reading. He was followed by Mr. Deforrest.

READING REFUSES TO PAY INTEREST.

Philadeliphia, Dec. 1 ("p.cia").—The Reading Company to-day defaulted, us it was announced some days ago it would, upon its consolidated mortgage loan interest which fell due and also upon the Schuylkill Navigation first mortgage loan, the semi-annual interest due on this account amounting to \$51,000. It may be added that in addition to this amount the Reading owes the Schuylkill Navigation Company between \$800,000 and \$900,000 back rentals which is entirely unsecured.

back rentals which is entirely unsecured.

In consequence of the failure to provide funds for the payment of the interest on the first mortgage loans of the schuylkill Navigation Company due to-day Frederick Fraley, president of the latter company, issued a card in which he cautions holders of securities of the Navigation Company against parting with their property under false Company against parting with their property under false and misleading statements. He expresses his belief that the lease, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company is as vainable as any other lease held by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and that it has an equitable priority over all leases made subsequent to July 12, 1870, or any mortgage or other loans since negotiated. He says that if the proposed plandor the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company does not contain what he may consider satisfactory provisions for the pretection of those interested in the securities of the Schuylkill Navigation Company he will endeavor to defeat it by all legal means.

legal means, the Ledger in its financial article to-morrow will say

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS MONTBEAL, Dec. 1 (Special).—The following official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Canadian

Gross earnings	Oct. 1886. \$1,077,630 09 609,683 52	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1886. \$8,114,417 30 5,139,412 64
In October, 1885, the net from Jamuary 1 to October 2 \$2.682,179 38. This shows same period last year for Oc January 1 to October 31, \$2	31, 1885, there a gain in net p tober of \$75,1	was a profit of rotits over the

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ERIE ROAD. ALBANY, Dec. 1 (Special).—The following is the report to the Railroad Commission of the New-York, Lake Erle

Gross earnings		1886. \$6,276,938 4,665,095
Net earnings		\$1,611.835 149.045
Gross income		\$1.760,889 1,763,34
Deficit. Cush on hand and in London Profit and loss surplus	******	\$2,450 886,790 4,522,596

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- The members of the Western passen ger pool ran up against a new obstacle to-day. The Wabash agreed to adopt the same periods as the others for ascertaining business upon which to award percent ages, but insisted upon being allowed to make the same ages, but insisted upon being anover to make the care and car

the arbitrators who have been endeavoring to agree on St. Louis and Chicago rates for freight to Southern Kan-sas points, arrived at a conclusion to-day. Their agree-ment was placed under seal with the understanding that its contents were not to be divulged until the parties in interest are heard from.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1 (Special).-The Providence and Springfield Railroad Company's annual meeting was held to-day. The receipts for the year ending September 30 were \$120,563. The board of directors elected includes

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—The St. Louis Jerseyville and Spring ticid Kalirozd, a portion of the Wabash system, extend-ing from Bates, Ill., to Elsa, on the Mississippi River, and thence to Grafton, has been secured by a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists, who will operate the road independently hereafter under the name of the St. Louis and Central Illinois Railroad.

MR. ROCKEFELLEKS PURCHASE.

The reported purchase of the property of William H. Aspinwall on the Hudson River by William Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, was confirmed vesterilay at Mr. 1. ocset-lier's office. It was stated. nowever, that Mr. Rocke eller has not fully made up his mind as to the disposal of his Greenwich, Count., estate. This he has owned for eight or nine years. He made his

Tals he has owned for eight or nine years. He made its original purenase there only for the jurjoec of a summer nome, schima to it by later purchases and finally establishing his stock farm and rising track. It is supposed that he will transfer the racing track. It is supposed that he will transfer the racing track. It is supposed that he will transfer the racing track. It is supposed that he will transfer the racing track. It is supposed that he will transfer the racing track of the stock farm each year.

One of the reasons why Mr. Rock-feller gives up his Connectical place is that his properties there are sant teres so that he cannot have within one tract of land his house, racing track, stables term, etc. The Aspinwall property is sufficiently large to permit these to be the caused in one parcel. The new hockefeller estate is about one mile nerth of Tarrylown and covers son acres, ranning down to the river. It has a per, dock boarmouse, etc., and the nouse where he will live is said to be a bank-some one. The jark is attractive and extensive with many beautiful drives. With the expenditure than 3dr. housefeller will probably make u, on it, it is expected that it will be one of the historical country seats on the shores of the indoor.

UNABLE TO FLOAT A STEAMER. The steamer Bridgeport, which stranded on Eiker's Island in Tuesday night, was still aground at a late hour last hight, but it was hoped to get her of at high water. Wreckin were at work relieving her of part of her cargo. It thought that the steamer will be greatly injured.

AN INSANE WOMAN RUNS AWAY. Mrs. Mary Boyce, age thirty-sir, of No. 466 Bedford-ave.,

WITH A BRAND BW FRANCHISE. THE COMPANY THAT WANTS TO PUT TRACES IN TWENTY-RIGHTH AND TWONTY-NINTH & HERTS The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Rail-

road Company, which has just secured its franchise over the Mayor's veto, was originally known as the Twenty of hith and Thirtieth Streets Railroad Company. This secured its ctuster on April 24, 1884. The capital stock was \$500,000 in 5,000 shares. The president was S. H. Hurd, the secretary and superin endent Frederick A. Bartlett, and the directors were Mesers, Hurd and Bartlett, E. N. Nichols, Nathan Seely, George H. Seely, W. H. Ritter and J. I Harrison, the last named being the attorney of the to its present one on June 22, 1885, when the processes to its present one on June 22, 1885, when the processes route between First and Ninth aves, in Thirticia-st was laid out in Twenty-ninn-st. The general scheme of the road is to notize Twenty-signth and Twentyof the road is to unlike Twenty-eighth and Twenty-nights, to cross the city and to connect the Twenty-third, Thirty-fough and Forty-second sta, ferties.

The president of the corporation now is Jonsthan H. Crane, secretary an itreasurer of the Manhatta, Brass Company, a large owner along the East River; the secretary is Mr. Bartlett, who has been active in promoting the road, and the treasurer is Mr. Harrison. The office of the company is in Temple Court. The directors are consthan A. Crane, Edward P. Beach, Samuel H. Hurd, Gilbert M. Speir, Pr. Janed F. Harrison, New-Rechelle; John W. Mercereau, jr., and Frederick A. Bartlett.

According to the company's report to the Railroad Commissioners, the right of way cost \$7,830 and the company says it has acquired consents representing

company says it has nequired consents representing \$10,000,000. The total cost of the road as reported to the Commissioners up to Sentember 1, 1885, was \$1,690 30, the balance of \$982 being set down as "eash realized."

"eish realized."

A director of the company denied emphatically yes terian that anything hid been paid to the Aldermer for the franchise. It was thought that last year they wanted "something," but this was rejused and the franchise "had not cost a cent."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATION CHAUGES OF UNPROFFSSIONAL CONDUCT.

The twentieth a mual convention of the American li atitute of Architects o count yester lar at 10 a.m. on the directors' room of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, Nassau and Cedar sts. This is the first convention which the tastit to has held in this city of the country were present. There were about torty dence; George A. Frederick, of Baltimore; Stephen C. Earl, of Bos on; W. R. Briges, of Brigeport; George C. Mason, of Newport; Howard Hoppin, of Providence; P. W. Kobiuson, of New-Haven; Glenn Brown, of m.ton; C. A. Wallingford, of udishacol's; Joan Moser, of Alabama; E. H. Kendall, Charles W. Clinton, N. Lebrun, H. M. Congelon, James Rensiek, E. T. Litteil and O. P. Haiffeld of this city. The venerable Phonons U. Water, resident of the Institute, occupied the chair. ile orened the convention with a shor, address on the progress of meditecture for ng the year. The trustees' report, which secretary A. J. Bloor read,

chapters in Phitsburg and Indian sp its and the report commented favorably on the work done by a committee

commented favorative and Indian spids and the resort commented favorative on the work done by a committee from the destinate and a committee from the Western A-sociation of Architects apparated to resultate and an prove rederal architecture.

Genn Brown read a payor on "Trap syphonale," and George A. Fredericks read one on "Ethics of Architectural Practice." The question of the customs and privileges of the profession and not been bonded on at the meeting until Mr. Fre ericks arose, and be created a little brogge by making general charge of improfessional conduction the period certain momers of the profession whom he would not name. He said that has object of the Institute was to establish a profession on a uninessitike basis. In every line of dusiness there was a certain professional courtesy, and architect should never forget that they were a horable artist. He self that he knew of an instance where an architect hand drawn up place for a summer of that they were a horable artist. He was a member of that the rea. He cated an instance in wais he did work for a corporation for live ere cent, and was too by the president of the borporation that another realised was working for less than that commission. "If there are men o take of the Instinute was are in the habit of deing this," said Mr. Fre cricas in conclusion, "I am in lavor of keeping them out, in: if there are any members of the institute who are cultive of unprocessional conduct, I say turn them out." (Appause, Several members jumped to their feet and moved that a committee of investigation be appointed. Bat Mr. Fredericks would not tree range harges. The motion was put agida, and carred, and the calm was soked to appoint a committee. The following were appointed: C. A. Wallingford, James G. Culter and John Moser.

In the evening a number of the stehicuts, through the courtesy of Professor Ware, of Columbia Dollege, visited the Architectural Department of the college and examined a collection of architectural drawings executed by the students.

WORK AND PLAY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. The Mechanical Engineers who have been holding their annual concention here for a few days went to Newark yesterlay on the steamer Pleasant Valley. They stopped at Bedlaw's Island and inspected the Status of Liberty, reaching Newark about mon. After luncheson at the Arsonal they wisted Hewar & Indilips's iron works, the shop of the United States Electric Bland-ing and Arsonal other places of interest. nating Company and several other places of interest. Returning they reached this city after 1-rk.
They need a business seesion last eve hig at the half of the Academy of Medicine at which two papers were discussed. The first was by Oberlin Smith on the "Intrinsic value of special only "the other was on "Capital's Need of High-Priced Labor" by W. E. Partriage. Several in inhers took part in discussing these subjective convention will meet to-day in the stevens in tute. Hobokee, where a lune-moon and reception will given the members by President Henry Morton.

LARGE AND CONDENSED LABOR.

Pierre Lorillard in The Forth American Review.

When any one, at the present day, takes the side of labor in its arrugale for existence, he is called a Socialist. To the superficial observer, to the untrained thinker, this work conveys the inner along of interior, riot, and the unbalancing of all old bleas of quiet and the safety of property. It seems interchied, in this age of reason, that the 'riends and advocates of later should be classed with Mohats, Americates, and Dynamiers, and that murder and destruction of property should be conshered a part of their mission. That such an option is general cannot be denied; but, to reach the conclusion that the world is not yet coming to an end by means of Socialism, I tainst its only necessity to rive a nitie study to the reliations of capital Merely the securgulated tekens of the present arms of those why too for their bread. Way should language to those why too for their bread. Way should language to be jeanous of capital One might as well entrect he earten to be jeanous of tandicade, which held consensed meisture, returning it in rain, to enable the parchet hand to produce food for its ramisating thousands. The capitalist is merely a laborer, who, by industry and ju shous servines, has condensed some of indor's past wages, to distribute them to his fellows, that they may again produce a living, and that some small portion may be recondensed, in rapodensed some of indor's past wages, to distribute them to his fellows, that they may again produce a living, and that some small portion may be recondensed, in rapodense subject which any again produce a living and that some small pertion may be recondensed, in rapodicus of mark highest daily wants.

The result of labor at this time engage the attention of all intentitizent persons; and the future of each and allow makes of labor at this time engage the attention of all intentitizent persons in the condensed labor of poor workers, and cannot pastly their texcept for the benefit of other workers who follow them. They cann Pierre Lorillard in The North American Bernere,

workers, and cannot haily hold telept for the breast of of the workers we follow them. They cannot bury it: for it would praduce no interest. They must necessarily letted it to the in-orders of the time, to enable such incorers to provide and live.

The rights of lator have been written about it many ways, none of whose arrive me as ascetting the question.

For many years I nave employed large numbers of persons and have carefully considered their conditions and prospects. I have tried to deviae some say of tolerating those hard-worked persons who incorporate proposed their conditions and prospects. I have tried to deviae some say of tolerating the side of lator. I have a plan, which I believe is or glush, for securing in their beniaf perfect justice and positions equality, so that they cannot say justice as all on the said of capital. This plan I will briefly describe.

In each Congressionsi district I would have the tracles cent defeatates to a heat-or Congress for one year. These chosen representatives in an National Labor Senates to represent their state in a National Labor Senates one senator elected for two years, the other-for five years. This body of labor Senates and Representatives—hound hold and smand labor Congress one month as each year. The delegates from the Congress one month as each year. The delegates from the Congress one month is each year. The delegates from the Congress would districts would reflect the wishest of their constituents; i. a., the various traites of their districts. The senate chosen by these representatives, but elected for a longer term, would, by the rester experience, control the more extreme radicals coming annually fresh from the people. There might also be a similar body of experiences men, chosen by the senators—the ends of the open senators—there may be provided to the condition of the condition. This on ganizes into representative on the following of the following of the following of the following o

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER JOHNSTON. NEED OF LEG SLATION TO KNARLE THE GOVERN-

MENT OBLIGATIONS TO BE MET. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The annual report of General Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, has been fled with the Secretary of the Interior and was made publie to-day. Of the Union Partile Rai way Company Commissioner says that on his annual tour of inspection he found the road and appurtenances in excellent condition. The financial condition of the road on June 30, 1886, shows total stock and debt surplus \$33,637,477. Referring to the item "Repaid the United States \$21,604,141" in the assets, the Commissioner says that reports of the Treasury Department sliow settled accounts and money paid into the Treasury, June 30, 1886, aggregating \$20,674,414, or \$929,727 less than the amount claimed by the company as follows: Total payments to interest account, \$14,703,662; total payments to sinking fund account, \$5,970,851; total sayments by the company, \$20,674,414. The credits of he company are increased, however, by accumulated in terest on sinking fund luvestments, \$448,500. Total

eredits June 30, 1886, \$21,122,914.

The gross earnings of the Union Division for the year 1885, United States and commercial, amounted to \$12,215,484. The expenditures allowed to be deducted under the Thurman Act amounted to \$7,761,605, leaving the aum of \$4,453,879 as net earnings, of which the Government is entitled to 25 per cent, or \$1,113,469.
The amount found due from the Kansas Division is \$141,019, making a total of \$1,254,489 due from both divisions. Instead of dividing the carnings and expenses of the Kansas division on a mileage basis, as hereto fore, the amount found due by the Commissioner was based on an actual location as between the alded and non-aided pertions of the road and resulted in an increase of \$32.672 in the Government requirements. The funded debt of the Union Parific Railway Company, June 39, 1896, was \$115.018,159, as against \$116,441,797 the year before, a net decrease of \$1,393.807.

The revenue of the Union Pacific Company for the year ended December 31, 1885, was \$25,066,836; the exenditures, \$21.914.904; showing a surplus \$3,121,932. The net earnings of the Union Pacific Company for the year ended December 31, 1885, were \$8,404,676 as compared with \$8,941,909 in 1884. The

pany for the year ended December 31, 1885, were \$8,404,676 as compared with \$8,941,000 in 1884. The not carmings of its auxiliary lines for the year 1885 were \$1,362,774, as compared with \$1,847,265 in 1884. The expense ratio including taxes of the Union Pacific Company for the year 1885 was \$1.55 per cent, for the year 1884 it was 49,87 per cent. For the auxiliary lines it was 83,91 per cent for the year 1885 and 76,38 per cent for the year 1884.

The net carmings of these auxiliary lines operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1885, anounted to \$1,866,491. The annual interest on bonds was \$2,604,110. On two reals dividends amounting to \$51,000 were paid on stock, all of which, however, was owned by the Union Pacific Lailway Company, toaking a total for the year of \$1,265,510, or a delicit from the business of the year of \$1,265,518. That pertion of the deach, however, which represents ampaid interest upon bonds owned by the Union Pacific Company is a mere book account or a charge against the several auxiliary roads, psyable from their future carmins, and hot money actually paid out by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The Secretary of the Interfor, in giving out this report to day, made the following comment concerning the deneit indicated above: "It is chained by Mr. Adams, president of the company, that during the year the day made the following comment concerning the deneit indicated above: "It is chained by Mr. Adams, president of the company, that during the year the day made the following comment concerning the deneit indicated above: "It is chained by Mr. Adams, president of the company, that during the year the company have been operated since April I, 1865, by the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky under the terms of a lease dated February 17, 1865. The gross earn incres of the "Darlie Railway Company and the terms of the company and the terms of the company have been operated since April I, 1865, and the company as the services of \$449,209, yet the used ande

the Southern Pacific Company of Kenth-ky under the terms of a lease data of February 17, 1855. The gross earn ings of the "Pacific System" for the year ended June 30, 1856, compared with those of the year ended June 30, 1856, show a decrease of \$449,299, yet the net carnings the reased \$2,420,512, or 31,08 per cent. The financial condition of the road June 30, 1886, is summarized as follows: Total debt. \$122,148,538; capital stock, \$9,275,500. Total stock and debt, \$181,424,038; total assets, \$187,433,178. Surplus, \$6,009,140. The company also claims that it owns lands estimated at \$23,750,090, but on account of condicting and overlapping grants, advess claims, desert hands, etc., their value as an asset is merely conjectural.

The arms carnings of the added portion of the road (861 miles) for the year-coded Jesember 31, 1885, are shown to have been \$5,849,214, and the expenses for the same time under the Thurman Act were \$5,085,653, leaving a net surplus of \$885,148. The Government requirement amounts to \$386,118.

On the subject of the staking funds the Commissioner asserts the need of hericalion to enable the companies to discharge their obligations to the Government.

The total amount of interest paid by the United States on account of the subsidy bonds up to June 30, 1886, was \$70,854,325. There had been retained by the Department for transportation services and credited the interest account, \$21,091,333; credited to the slaking fund account, \$25,091,333; credited to the slaking fund account, \$93,095,655,133 making a total of \$30,750,966. Ex-

on a count of the control of the services and credited the interest account, \$21,091,383; credited to the slaking fund account, \$26,54,713; making a total of \$30,750,096. Excess of interest padt, \$40,104,229.

Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the Commissioner \$a381; "Should the coming winter prove account for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the Commissioner \$a381; "Should the coming winter prove accordate for working, the line will probably be in operation before June 1, 1887. The total number of acres of laud received by the company from the United States, by patent and certification, June 30, 1886, was 11,459,838 of which \$5,830,871 have been sold. From these sales the company has received by the condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, June 30, 1856; idabilities, \$169,385,234; assets, \$198,585,333; sarplas, \$203,139. The examines for the road for the year ended June 30, 1886, were \$11,730,527; the expenses, \$6,156,263, making the net caratings \$5,574,265, which is an increase of \$536,414, or 10.64 per cent over which is an increase of \$536,414, or 10.64 per cen-

THE TRIALS OF THE ATLANTA. THE HORSE-POWER UPON WHICH HER SPEED WILL

DEPEND-OVER-MEATI D MACHINERY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Whitney to-day made public the official reports of the results of the three trial trips of the cruiser Atlanta made on August 5, September 22 to 26, and November 19 to 25, respectively. The Secretary says that the contract for the construction of the Atlanta provides that upon trial her machinery sha main ain for six hours a collective indicated horse-power of 3,500, and there is nothing in the contract relating to speed. It is this horse-power upon which her speed do speed. It is this not be tried three times to attain, and it will be two or three months before the vessel can be made ready for another trial. The first trial trip was made in Long I-land Sound on August 5 last, under the supervision of Capitain McCano, Chief Engineer Henderton and Commander Crowninshield. They report as

son and commander trowminated in consequence of follows:

No entitioners six hour trial was possible in consequence of blowing out the water valve joint of the high pressure cylinder, and the subsequent heating of the crank pin.

The property of the control of

Regarding the second trip the report concludes as follows:
We are unable to "maintain successfully the collective
indicated house-power developed by the englines at 3,000 for
elit consecutive hours." The highest collective house-power
outsined from indicator cards was 2,500 on September 24, the
engines making sixty-two revolutions per minute. On September 25, the engines making sixty-sight revolutions per
minute, obtained an indicator card from one low-pressure
cylinder; assuming the increase of power to be equal in all
three cylinder; with this increased number of revolutions,
would give the collective horse power at 2,500, maintained
for a few minutes. The commander sums up the result of the third trip as

follows:

During the whole trip of six days we were able but one day to run for six hours at the maximum attainable speed, on the 10th, and a leak in the furnace of No. 8 bodier prevented our making as high a speed or developing as great a horse power on that day as on the cook, when our a few minutes the engines developed a cultoor developing as great a horse power on that day as on thich, when nor a tew minutes the engines developed a culture power of 4.634. The nightest speed attained for any hour was 14.7 Knots on the 20th, with severage seventions 63.2 per minute; fresh wind resonance to evolutions 63.2 per minute; fresh wind the water vaives, or perhaps the mability of the water vaives, or perhaps the mability of the water value, or of the water passing into the cylinder from alight to manget the bollers axe us constant trouble with a tempt was made to attain a maximum speed.

Washington, Dec. 1 (Special).—In the Washington Po-lice Court this morning Officer Maddox was in attendance as a witness. He had occasion to step into another room and left his pistol and billy on a table in front of the judge's desk. When he returned his property had disap peared. An enterprising sneak third, relying on the fact that justice is clind, had picked up the articles and carried them away with him. This is the first robbery of a po-liceman in some time, but the ideal newspapers daily pub-lish long lists of robberies of private houses and hotels.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1886.
THE INDIAN WAREHOUSE.—Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian office, has received from representative business nien of New-York City written arguments in favor of re-taining the Government Insian Supply Warehouse in that

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.—The President to-day ap Phissidential Postastess—The Product to the pointed the following postmasters: LP dan C. Keyes, at Yonkers, N. Y., vice M. N. Jones, suspended; James W. Verlander, at Huntington, W. Va., vice J. R. Wood, suspended; W. D. F. Wohselt, at Piensant Hill, Mo., vice C. L. Mayo, suspended; N. W. Noell, at Claco, Tex., vice Davia technical, suspended.

LEMOVED.—William L. Newton, of the District of

Columbia, a cierk in the dead letter office of the Post-Office Department, was to-my removed. Mr. Newton has been in the service of the Department since July 1, 1856, and has become incapacitated from old age to per-form cierical duty. VOLUSTARY WEATHER SERVICE.-Lieutepant Joseph

Powell, of the Signal Service, has been detailed to proceed to Omana to organize the meteorological service of the United States Signal Service flurent. DENIED. - Application was recently made to the Treas Denkels.—Application was recently made to the Treasury Department for the free entry of three cases of old Frence rules which were presented by the French Mulaister of War to a military organization of San Francisco known as the French Zonaves. Acting secretary Fair-mild has denied the application on the ground that there is to provision of law under which it could be granted. AFFONTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Maurice F. Holahan, of New-York, to be a Special Agent, at a compensation of §8 a day, and as

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER COLMAN, ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOR-

ESTRY INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY. Washington, Dec. 1.—Norman J. Colman, Com-alssioner of Agriculture, to-day submitted his second annual report to the President. He describes in general terms the conditions which contribute to naking this "the best fed Nation on the globe." He els forth at length the benefits derived and to be expected from agricultural experiment stations. "For the Establishment of Agricultural Experi-mental Stations in Connection with the Agricultural Colleges," shows the importance of such legislation in commenting upon the work of the Bureau of Ani-In commenting upon the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, he describes the spread of pleuro-meumonla, and says: "Every effort possible under existing laws has been made to locate the discased animals and isolate all that have been exposed.

The metter is a most insertant one, over-hadowing in urgancy all others affecting our agricultural population, and of vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter, and of cheese. To prevent the swread of this scourge, which has already greatly affected our foreign and inter-State commerce, additional legislation by Congress is now essential.

The disease exists in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vigginia, New-York and Maryland. I greatly regret the necessity of announcing the existence of this

the necessity of announcing the existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to be apprehended from it make it impossible that the truth should be known, in order

interactive that the truth should be known, in order that such legislative action may be taken as is indicated by the emergency."

The Commissioner observes with pride the favor with which the publications of the entomological division are received in other countries as evidenced by letters of acknowledgment sent to himself and by honors conferred upon the Entomologist.

Upon forestry he says there is practically no reproduction attempted or forest-planting done worth mentioning in comparison with the enormous annual consumption. "As a first step of reform," he says.

consumption. "As a first step of reform." he says "undou tedly, the land policy of the United State in the timbered regions requires a change according to the changed conditions of those localities. A to the changes countries or those scatters, the companies, miners, prospectors and acttlers to cut tumber on the public domain as their wants require without any proper supervision, without proper opportunity of acquiring either material or timber-land by purchase, holds out a premium for fraud, theft and instructive. morality.

The report expresses regret at the mability of the department to send representatives to confere abroad where subjects of agricultural interest

FREE TRADERS AT THE CAPITAL. MORRISON AND CARLISER READY TO PUT A SARIE BILL PARLY REPORT THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 1 (Special).—Speaker Carlible and Chairman Morrison both arrived in Washington to-day and to-night they found an opportunity to condole with each other over the election results in their respective districts. Mr. Carlisle on being asked the cause of the resuit in his district said ;

"The Democrats were asleep." " Did the protectionists send money into your district to be used against you I"

" Not one dollar, so far as I know or believe," he re-( clonel Morrison talks in a different strain. "It was gold, Pennsylvania gold, that did it," he says to every-body. Senator-elect Daniels, of Virginia, who railled the

body. Senator-elect Daniels, of Virginia, who railied the soliant Colonel on his defeat, declared that it was due to the recusal of the Ways and Means Committee to recommend the repeal of internal taxes.

"No doubt there was too much internal revenue in my district," grimly replied Morrison as he nervously hrushed his new slik hat the wrong way. Both he and Mr. Carlisie declare that the effort to bring the Tariff bill before the House will be renewed at the first opportunity, and both of them hold the opinion that it will receive more votes than it doli in June. One of the men whom they expect to change his vote is General Viele, who voted against consideration at this session. Beyond doubt, however, the tree-traders expect material aid from the Administration at this session. It is understood that a confirm the ference of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee and other Democratic free-trade leaders will be held on Saturday to discuss and agree upon some plan of action.

REDUCING THE FORCE AT THE NAVY YARDS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Secretary Whitney to-day sent a copy of the following order to the Commandant at each o

copy of the following order to the Commandant at each of the various Navy Yards:

Sis: You please dispose of the marine guard at the navy yard under your command, that the Government property at the station may be properly watched and protected, in order to enable the Department, in the interest of economy, to dispense with the service of as many of the civilian watchmen and slip keepers, now employed, as may be practicable. After the marine must be bepartment the number of watchmen and slip-keepers, whose services in your judgment, can be spared without detriment to the public service, bearing in mind the necessity for right economy in the administration of naval affairs.

The civilian employes mentioned in the above Order, No. 125, and the effect of the Secretary's action will be to reduce the force about two-thirds in number.

reduce the force about two-thirds in number.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE. ARGUING THE BROADWAY REPEAL SUIT. THE CASE RESUMED BEFORE JUDGE PECKHAM-

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE BILLS. ALBANY, Dec. 1 (Special).-Judge Peckham to day resimed the hearing in the suit of the People against John O'Brien, receiver, known as the Broadway Repeal Omn bus suit. Attorney-General O'Brien, Deputy Attorney-General Post and ex-Attorney-General Russell appeared for the People, and the opposing interests were represented by Messrs. James C. Carter, Stephen P. Nash, E. Winslow Palge and Albert Stickney, and the City of New York by Thomas Allison. Ex-Attorney-General Russell traversed at great length the argu-ments in support of the constitutionality of the repeal bills, the fraudulent character of the Broadway road and the illegality of its contracts with the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road. Mr. Allison argued that the lease of the former by the latter road son argued that the lease of the former by the latter road was illegall, as they were parallel and competing, and that this illegality would have nullified their contracts and obligations resting on those contracts even if the repeal bills had not been passed. Mr. Nash, besides arguing the unconstitutionality of the bills, held that they proposed novel tribunals for the establishment of the rights of his chents, boas nde bondholders, to which they should not be required to submit.

To-morrow James C. Carter will argue against the constitutionality of the laws, and Attorney-General O'Brien will close the argument on Saturday.

ARRESTED FOR RAILROAD THIEVERY. ELMIRA, Dec. 1 (Special).—For some time the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley Railroad officials at Waverly have been annoyed by a series of petty pilferings which have gradually increased in boldness and frequency. Detective G. A. Burns, of Tow-anda, and Detective F. W. Lobenstein, of Buffalo, went to Waverly on Monday night and procured the arrest of Percy Minnick, Frank Kelly and Michael Murray for placing obstructions on the tracks, and Henry Rockwell placing obstructions on the tracks, and item's nockweight and William Brown for robbing the cars. Brown pleaded guilty to the charge of trespass in sleeping in Lebigh box cars at sayre for over four weeks and of stealing coal. He was sent to the Bradford County Jail, at Towands. For want of sufficient evidence Reckwell was not held. The others were held for trial. The obstruction which they placed on the track was an old wagon. It might have caused a bad wreck had it not been discovered by the track-walker.

PROVIDING FOR A MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS. KINGSTON, Dec. 1 (\*pecial).—A committee of Grand Army men from Pratt and Grant posts appeared before the Board of Supervisors last night to urge the raising of a monument to the Ulster County soldiers who died in the war. The proposed monument is to costfrom \$15,000 to \$20,000, and the place in front of the City Hall is the site selected. The Board, as a special order, to-night made an appropriation of \$5,000, subject to a vote of the result.

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER. Owego, Dec. 1 (Special).-Augustus Miller, who was indicted with Frederick Short, Url Short and "Mat" Kent for the murder of J. J. Powers on the night of October 17, 1885, was acquitted to-day. This ends the third trial for murder in Tioga County. The only hanging in the instory of the county was that of Daniel Searles, a negro, for killing Elbridge Rewey in Newark Valley. Searles was hanged on January 21, 1879.

ARE THEY ENGAGED!

The following, written on manifold paper, was sent to THE TRIBUNE office yesterday with a request from William A. Parker, who is in the employ of the Sargent Rock Drill Company, that it be inserted in the society news: The engagement of Thomas T. Eckert, jr., son of the general manager of the Western Union relegraph Company, to Mrs. Same L. Bresser, of New-York, is amounted. The marriage will probably take place in the early spring. When asked if he ital any authority for making such an

When asked if he full any authority for making such an atmouncement, Mr. Parker said that it was sanctioned by Mrs. Helser, who is a daughter of Gershom Lockwood, a fifth-ave, taflor, and the widew of Edward Heiser, to whem she was married about four years ago, and who died two months after the marriage. Mr. Parker said that he was the possessor of letters to prove the truth of the statement.

General Eckert, the father of the young man, said that it was the first he head heard of the matter, like son, who has been confided to his home, at No. 549 Fifth-ave, for six weeks by fractures of ligmments of his right leg, denied the main fact contained in Mr. Parker's announcement, and said that when he made any engagements he would amounce them himself at the proper time and at the proper way.

doine, at No. 549 Fillia avec, for six weeks by fractures of ligaments of his right leg, denied the main fact contained in Mr. Parker's announcement, and said that when he made any engagements he would announce them himself at the proper time and in the proper way. Mr. Lockwood insisted that all engagement had existed between his daughter and Mr. Eakert for eight anouths, but the not what to give the matter any publicity and was at a loss to know whence came Mr. Parker's author-ity for giving out the information.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE WITHOUT A CEREMONY. A good-looking young couple entered Justice Rhine-hart's court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and inquired where the Justice could be found, as they wanted to be married. Upon being told that he would not be back until late the young man drew from his pocket a well-

THE COURTS.

A MEDICAL STUDENT HIGHLY VALUED. May Waiker, a young woman whose purents live in Vir-ginia, having sued William G. Sedgwick for \$20,000 for al-

MR. FOLEY'S SONS AND THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A motion to continue the injunction restratoing the school trustees of the Thirteenth Ward from expelling Frank and Finances of the times of John Poley, from Grammar School No. 70, on the allogation that they had taken charged their teacher, Miss Kate Machona with using feel language, was allourned yesterlay by Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of teacher, Miss Kate Maclona, with using foul language, was adjourned yesterfay by Judge Bookstaver, in the tourt of Common Picas, until to-morrow, R. G. Beardslee, who represented the trustees, asked for the postponement in order to enable him to prepare affidavits, and John H. Strahan, on behalf of Mr. Foley, opposed delar. Mr. Foley and his boys were in court. Rudolph Lin ierman and Eugene Kahn, who were suspended on the same charge, were also present with their parents.

BITS OF REGAL NEWS.

BITS OF REGAL NEWS.

Justice Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court Chambers, resterday reserved his decision on a motion to continue the injunction obtained by Mrs. Helen A. Freuch, restraining Walter B. Duffy, the Brunswick Balke Collender. Company and others from foreelowing wortgages held by them an the fixtures in French's Hotel placed there by the lessees. Mrs. French claims that these-fixtures by the terms of the lesse became a part of the realty as soon as they were placed in the building.

became a part of the realty as seen as they were placed in the bindiding.

An order to show cause next There'ay why the "Seven suberland States" should not be reatrained from exhibiting their long hair in the windows of the first floor of No. 18 West Fourierenth at, as an advertisement for a hair encouraging preparation, was granted yesterday by Justice VandBrunt in the supreme Court Chambers. It was asked for by William M. Elias, who sells stationary in the basement of the same building and save his business is likely to be injured by the show which attracts obstructing crowds.

An order was issued by Justice Lagraham of the Superior Court yesterday committing John B. McCool to the county pail for contempt of court in familiate to say 255 a week almony and a connect for of \$250 to Margaret T. McCool, pending her suit for a limited divorce on the ground of cruelty and aban domment. McCool, who is a building contractor, is said to have left the State. In the complaint to it salleged that he struck his wire on several occasions while he was intoxicated and failed to support her and her child.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. .

owing causes were argued: No. 120-Ira May Morse, administratrix, appellant, a gt. th New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company

respondent.

No. 121—Sarah McCollinn, administratrix, respondent, agt
the Long Islama Railroad Company, appellant.
No. 109—Francis E Johnson, administrator, respondent, agt
Androa B Stone, imploated, appellant.

Thefollowing is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Deember 2: Nos 102 fen 111 71 106 006 127, 123

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following business was trans-cted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

acted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:
No. 1261—John Hayes, plaintif in error, art, the State of
Missouri. On metion of B G Boone for defendant in error, alvanced and assigned for argument on January 3 next at the
lead of the call.
No. 68—Roswell G Ralston, and others trustees, etc. aspellant, agt. Thomas T Crittenden, Governor, etc., and others.
No. 213—Thomas T Crittenden, Governor, etc., and others,
appellant agt. Roswell G Ratiston, and others, trustees, etc.
Argument begun by John F Dillon for Ralston and others,
and contained by D A Dearmond and John B Hedderson for
Crittenden and others.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

CALENDARS TO-DAY

CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Before Van Brunt, J.—Nec.—
78, 84, 158, 249, 284, 287, 291, 292.
SIPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Donohie J.—No celendar to-day.

SUPROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollina, S.—Will of Rose Hauborn a up Joseph Buckley 1.39 pm

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Ingraham, J.—
VOS. 418.

NO. 495.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Bookstaver, J.—
No may calendar.

CITY COUNT—GENERAL TERM—Before Ryatt, Hall and
Ebritch, J. J.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OWN AND TERMINER—foore Brady. J. Asst.
Dist. Attor. Fitzgerall.—Adjourned until December 6.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Recorder
Smyth and Dist. Attor. Martine—Nos. I.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge
COWING and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford—Adjourned for the term.

METHODS OF EMBEZZLER BLACKSTONE. Boston, Dec. 1 (special).—A dispatch from Portland, Me., to A: Journal concerning the \$25,000 embezzlement by Blackstone, says: "Like the late cashler of the First National Bank, Blackstone has occupied a promi-nent position in religious circles and has nover had a breath of suspicion upon his character, but has been considered a person in whom the fullest confidence could be placed. Almost any person whose note Blackstone said was all right had no difficulty in obtaining discounts.

How a man who handles no money can steal money is the question the directors of the Canal Bank are trying to A man who has acted as broker for Elackstone in years past, says: "One peculiar transaction of Blackstone's was the depositing of an amount of money belonging to himself on another man's account without the knowledge of the person whose name was used. Subsequently he informed the man, requesting that nothing be said about it, and later on asked him to draw his check for the amount that he might obtain it from the bank. For this favor Blackstone always paid well and it was a safe transaction for the person interested. No questions were asked regarding his object in thus keeping from the officers of the Canal Bank all knowledge that he had any money there on deposit."

noney there on deposit." CONFESSING TO MURDER ON TRIAL.

TRENTON, Dec. 1 .- On the night of August 1 last, while Stephen Saltese, Stephen Schneider and Julius Koroskenye were drinking in a groggery in Chambersburg, the last named was killed. The men were all Hungarians, Saltese and Schneider were charged with the murder and their trial was begun to-day. They confessed in court to their triai was begun to-day. They confessed in court to the killing, but said it was done in self-defence. Saltese said that Koroskenye had him down and was choking, kicking and threatening to kill him, when he setzed a carving knife and plunged it four or five times into his assailant's body. Saltese is nineteen. He had given no previous intimation of his guilt.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

In spite of heavy deliveries in wheat made yesterday the option market displayed considerable strength. Cash lots were a shade lower, but quly 50,000 bushels were taken by exporters. Better foreign advices, lighter Northwestern receipts and an expectation of a continued good export movement were the atrengthening influences in the speculation. The fluctuations were on a tendency upward and the close was firm with gains of \$ for December at \$7 \structure{\text{length}}\$ for January at \$8 \structure{\text{length}}\$, and \$ \structure{\text{length}}\$ cents for February at \$0 \structure{\text{length}}\$ (and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Cash corn was somewhat casier with a moderate exportinguiry. The options opened firm later felt off a shade, but closed firm at a recovery and in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \structure{\text{length}}\$ cents. In comber at \$4 \structure{\text{length}}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. In comber at \$4 \structure{\text{length}}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. In comber at \$4 \structure{\text{length}}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents and the options improved \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the options and the speculation was accurate with gains of \$\tilde{\text{length}}\$ spoints as follows: December \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. There was an increased domaind for lard for export and the speculation was accurate with gains of \$\tilde{\text{length}}\$ spoints as follows: December \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. There was an increased domaind for lard for export and the speculation was accurate with gains of \$\tilde{\text{length}}\$ spoints as follows: December \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents \$\frac{1}{ FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (Special).—Armour is said to have de-livered out about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat this morning, parting out the older receipts which he held. It is supposed CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (Special).—Armonr is said to have delivered out about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat this morning, putting out the cluer receipts which he held this supposed that the wheat delivered out to-day will be plost with Dulath receipts. Bigger carrying charges are pad in Duluth tash here and Armour is putting his money where it will carn the highest rate of interest. Wheat on the curb started at 83% cents for May. The majority of the wheat delivered out this morning went to Poole, Sherman & Co., professional carriers. Ream is believed to have sold to-day steadily but sparnigly in a manner most to affect proces. The market was sirrong all day. The curb was 85% contes for May; the opening was 83% conts and at 83% counts for May; the opening was 83% conts and at 83% counts was a first and some hecitation. Then it went up to 84%. Partridge, who has been steadily covering short wheat for several days, was a buyer to-day. Jones, McCormick and Kennett were soliers. New York bought wheat rather interaily. Fork was unexpectedly strugs, Arter seling down to \$10.50 for January, it went back to \$10.00. The packers were discratiseliers yesterialy and moderate sellers to-day. The short afternoor board was strong in all the pits. May corn sold up to 43% cents and January pork to \$10.00. and the two were equally active and strong. At 2:30 p. m. May wheat closed at 84 cents, May corn at 43% cents, and January pork at \$10.00.

COTTON MARKETS-BY PELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1,—12:30 p. m.—Cotton quiet with a fair inquiry. Miniming Upiands, 5 pl., do. Oriesus, 5 5-16d. Saics—10,000 tailes, including 1,000 bales for specializion and export. Receipts—22,000 bales, including 19,200 ameri-

Futures quiet but steady. Uplands Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5.2 dad., do, December and January leivery, 5.1; do, January and Fobrary centrery, 5.1; do, February and March activery, 5.2 dad., do, January and Fobrary centrery, 5.4; do, February and March activery, 5.4 date, do, April and May delivery, 5.4 date, do, May and June delivery, 5.6 dat, do, Juny and August delivery, 5.1; 64d.

There were no content for deniverses at to-day's clearings.

2. p. m.—The sales of the day included 7.700 bases American.

5 9-64a buyers; da. July and August delivery, 5 13-04a, sellers.

LALYESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton dult; Minding, SS, Low Midding, SS-16; Good Orthiary, Thy, not and grass receipts, does not seller, and grass receipts, and so a seller, and grass receipts, and so a seller, and seller, and grass receipts, and so a seller, and seller, and grass receipts, and so a seller, and seller, and grass receipts, and seller, and se